



For the dataset Concordet, the top 25 % of the guides are not one-quarter of the data points, as the assay result was rank-transformed and the top rank covers 45 % of the guides. For the sake of completeness we are showing all datasets, even though we note that for smaller ones the results are based on very small numbers of instances and should be considered with caution, e.g., for the -GG rule, only one-sixteenth of guides fulfill this rule on average. By their definition, the scores by Xu and Fusi are trained on the datasets by Wang and Doench, respectively, which is highlighted in parentheses in the legend. Regression-based models are shown as triangles, support vector machine (SVM)-based ones as circles, and the rules from Ren and Farboud as crosses. Squares indicate other types of models: the Fusi score is a gradient-boosted regression tree and the Housden score is the similarity to a weight matrix. Linear regression prediction models are shown with triangles, SVM-based ones with circles. Crosses indicate heuristic rules. Scoring models are named according to the first author of the respective study. Overall, scores usually perform best on their own training dataset.